

THE CHRONICLE

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Edmonton

VOL. X. NO. 3.

CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1917.

PRICE \$1 A YEAR.

LAUT BROS.

Harness Repairing

We Have the Time and
You Have the Time.

NOW IS A GOOD TIME

TO BRING IN THAT

Old Harness that Needs Fixing

AND

Let Us Repair it For You.

Harness is too high priced now to
let it go to Pieces.

LET US SAVE YOU MONEY

Laut Brothers,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
IMPLEMENTS, HARNESS.

Local and General:

Who is to be our new Postmaster. There are many rumours in the air as to Postmaster McRory's successor.

A change in the management in connection with the local U.F.A. has taken place during the week, A. R. Gordon having resigned the secretaryship.

Mr. and Mrs. Deeks arrived home on Saturday last, the latter from Ontario. We wish them success, and hope they will give Alberta a fair trial.

The Annual Meeting of parishioners was held in the Church of the Ascension, Crossfield, on Sunday, January 14th. The financial statement for the year showed a balance to the good. The following officers were elected for 1917. Churchwardens: Mr. Birch and Mr. Goodsell, Vestrymen: Messrs. Bray, Conrad, McLeod, Fox, Tims, Tarrant, Woleidge. Synod representative: Mr. Birch, Mr. McLeod to substitute should Mr. Birch be unable to attend.

The sale of the Rhinehart property advertised for Saturday last took in the Fire Hall. There was not a large attendance, probably owing to the inclemency of the weather. The bidding was rather spirited at first, but, finally rested between Mr. Jas. Ruddy and Mr. Frank Laut. Mr. Ruddy seeing that Frank intended having this quarter, as it adjoined his other land, withdrew from the bidding and it was knocked down at \$2,600, F. Laut being the purchaser. The land is acknowledged to be a very fine piece and the purchaser was very well pleased with himself at getting it at such a reasonable figure.

Mr. W. A. Montgomery, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O., I.R.A.M., organist of the Pro-Cathedral, Calgary, visits Crossfield on Wednesdays for the purpose of giving singing, piano and violin lessons, and has vacancies for two or three more pupils. For further information apply to Mrs. Birch.

LEFT in a Store in Crossfield, a PURSE with money in. Owner can have same by giving particulars at the Chronicle Office and paying for advt.

The Annual Meeting of the Crossfield School District took place on Saturday afternoon in the Fire Hall. There was only a poor attendance. In the absence of the chairman E. H. Morrow was voted to the chair. The Secretary read the various reports concerning the working and management of the school during the past year. Mr. D. Outkes' term as trustee having expired nominations were called for to fill the vacancy. Several names were suggested for consideration, which finally resulted in R. Whitfield being elected. The following motion was afterwards passed: "That this meeting thoroughly endorses any legal action taken in the enforcement and collection of school taxes in arrears. Mr. McLaren has been kept pretty busy the last week or so making seizures in order to collect taxes owing.

Farmers insure your Buildings in the Wawanesa Mutual Fire Insurance Co. A Company of the Farmers and for the Farmers only. Costs only about 35 cents a year for \$100 Insurance.

Chas. Hultgren, Agent.

Yes,—It's Cold!

We have STOVES & PIPES ready for the fire.

Have you the fuel?

We have Door Felt & Tacks to keep out the frost.

Have you time to put it on?

We have Clark Foot Warmers and Bricks worth the price for one trip.

Have you cold feet?

We have Axes and Bucksaws.

Do you want to work one?

Let us Quote You Prices—Now.

W. McRory & Sons

HARDWARE SPECIALISTS AND HEATING EXPERTS.

CROSSFIELD DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION U.F.A. LIMITED.

For Sale.—Two good work Mares, 4 and 6 years old, in-foal. Two good work Geldings, 4 and 6 years old.—One good roan Cow, rising 3 years, in-calf. A. S. Smith, Phone 602.

Wanted.—Good second-hand Rifle for shooting coyotes. I. C. Hubbs.

Lost or Strayed.—One red and white 2 year old Steer, one red Heifer, white face, 2 years. Branded OM—on left ribs. James Millar.

For Sale.—Seven Pure Bred Durco Jersey Sows. W. Wilson Graham, Phone No. 504.

On Sale.—One Shorthorn Bull. Apply O. E. Coffin.

For Sale, or Trade for Mare, one Black Stallion, about eight years old. Dick Reid, Phone 1103.

Lost.—Bunch of Keys, lost between town and Lee Ableman's. Finder please return to U.F.A. Office.

Wanted, About 10 tons of Good Prairie Hay. G. Landymore. Anyone having Timothy or Prairie Hay to Sell, call the U.F.A. Office.

Car of Dimension Lumber just in. White Fish on Sale. A. A. HALL, Pres. A. W. GORDON, Secy.-Treas.

CHAS. HULTGREN

Notary Public and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Conveyancing of all kinds of Legal Papers such as TRANSFERS, MORTGAGES, AGREEMENTS OF SALE, LEASES.

Drawing up of WILLS. Etc. Etc.

INSURANCE and LOANS my Speciality.

AGENT FOR THE

John Deere Machinery. Low Dain Spreader. Grain Tanks, Potato Diggers, and all Seasonable Goods. Ironclad, Devonport, Roller Bearing Steel gear & new Ideal Wagons Brockville Buggies, Surreys and Democats.

John Deere and Bissell Discs. Hansmann Tractor Hitch.

Your Inspection Invited. Your Patronage Our Mutual Benefit. Prompt Attention Guaranteed.

CHAS. HULTGREN, Crossfield

CARSON BROS. FEED & SALES BARN

2nd Monthly Sale, Wednesday, Feb. 7th.

Now Booking Stock, &c., for this Sale.

Those wishing to book will do so at their earliest convenience, and get your stock in shape.

Stock must be booked three hours before the sale at latest, so that the brands can be inspected for sale.

If possible bring your stock in the night before.

See me for booking as early as possible, to obtain good stalls in barn.

Drive in and Feel at Home.

CARSON BROS.

Successor to Mr. C. W. MOORE.
MICHAEL SMITH,
M.A., J.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, and
NOTARY PUBLIC.
CARSTAIRS, Alta.
At CROSSFIELD THURSDAYS.

SPIRELLA CORSETS

Are Comfortable and
Wear Well.

LOCAL AGENT:—
MRS. E. H. MORROW.

SPECIAL FOR ONE WEEK

Men's Overalls, while they last	90c
Boys' Overshoes, size 5	\$1.00
Tomatoes, Ontario Choicest, 3 tins	20c
Corn, Peas and Beans, per tin	15c

CASH STORE,

Next to Post Office, CROSSFIELD.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, MOULDINGS, WINDOWS, DOORS

And Everything in Building Material.

Lump COAL always on Hand.

ATLAS LUMBER Co. Ltd.
CROSSFIELD.

J. S. JOSE, Local Manager.

Red Cross Notes.

The Red Cross Society acknowledges with thanks the following donations and work:

Crossfield S. C. tea	\$4.25
Elba	1.75
Mr. J. B. Gonsolly,	
Sub. for 1916	5.00
Mrs. Walsh	1.00
Inverlea S. C. tea	2.25
Mrs. Garwood	1.00
L. Bliss	1.00

Work: Elba, 5 M.-T. bandages, 17 T. bandages, 4 pillow slips, 1 day shirt, 1 bed jacket and 1 dressing gown.

Mrs. Burbridge, 1 day shirt.
.. Morrison, 1 pair socks.

Crossfield: 38 T. bandages, 7 M.-T. bandages.

Mrs. McRory, 1 pair socks.

.. Wicks, 2 suits pyjamas.

.. McFarlane, 6 towels.

.. Halliday, 6 pillow slips, 1 M.-T. bandage.

Mrs. Wile, 5 wash rags.

.. Dungan, 7 pillow slips.

.. Wolejko, 1 nurse's apron.

The Red Cross Sewing Circle will meet at the home of Mrs. W. McRory this week, and next week with Mrs. F. Laut.

Canadian Patriotic Fund South Alberta Branch

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE INSCRIPTION OF THE FUND TO 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

1914	Receipts.	Disbursements.
To November 30	\$21,936.39	\$ 7,555.99
1914		
To December ..	17,341.17	4,626.45
1915		
January	14,522.06	8,081.83
February	11,000.01	10,901.06
March	9,881.12	19,096.46
April	6,888.57	19,484.70
May	11,278.27	21,535.20
June	6,819.17	27,190.10
July	7,055.90	34,422.56
August	6,568.67	37,528.35
September	7,055.75	30,311.55
October	12,747.90	35,917.66
November	18,449.44	34,508.80
December	25,771.02	39,269.40
	\$177,983.00	\$350,420.05

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM 1st JANUARY, 1916, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1916.

1916.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
To January	\$63,186.95	\$39,807.24
February	36,087.54	38,000.50
March	38,954.31	41,834.05
April	25,934.20	44,900.30
May	30,598.32	47,290.60
June	24,247.53	49,502.65
July	22,080.20	52,370.70
August	25,190.65	54,174.30
September	17,962.91	61,231.25
October	28,224.92	63,910.25
November	34,090.03	62,833.50
December	35,508.96	62,833.50
	\$407,341.08	\$578,101.04

Council Meetings

The council of the Village of Crossfield will meet in the Council Chamber over Fire Hall on the first Monday of each month, commencing with February at the hour of 4 o'clock p.m.

By Order of the Village Council.
W. Melroy, Sec.-Treas.

MONEY TO LOAN

The Trusts and Guarantee Company Limited,
CALGARY.

For Sale.—A Good Range, nearly new, in good condition. Can be seen by applying to Dr. Whillana.

For Sale.—Good Second Hand Heavy Box Sleighs in good condition. Also Second Hand Heating Stoves. Can be seen at A. Jessiman's, Blacksmith Shop.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA. 1917.

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business will be held at the following times and places for the year 1917. When the date set for the opening of a Court or the sitting is a holiday, such Court or sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Appellate Division

Exemptors—Third Monday in January, Second Monday in March, First Monday in May and Third Monday in September.

Cause—Second Monday in February, Second Monday in April, First Monday in June and First Monday in November.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes Exemptors and Cause—Third Tuesday in January and each Tuesday thereafter, except during vacation (commencing after the long vacation on the Third Tuesday in September).

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes Exemptors and Cause—Fourth Monday in April, and Fifth in October.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes Exemptors and Cause—Third Monday in January, Fourth Monday in March, Fourth Monday in May and First Monday in October.

Wetaskiwin—Third Tuesday in February and First Tuesday in October.

Red Deer—Fourth Tuesday in January and Third Tuesday in September.

Stettin—Third Tuesday in March and Fifth Tuesday in October.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

MacLeod—First Tuesday in March and Third Tuesday in October.

Lethbridge—Fifth Tuesday in February and Third Tuesday in September.

For Trial of all Civil Causes Wetaskiwin—Second Tuesday in May and Fourth Tuesday in November.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

Stettin—Fourth Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in December.

Medicine Hat—Second Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

MacLeod—Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

Lethbridge—Second Tuesday in February, Fourth Tuesday in May and Third Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 28th day of December, 1916.

A. G. BROWNING,
Deputy Attorney General

Caleb's Conversion

By HAZEL OSWALD

It was Christmas eve, and Caleb Curton, the money-lender, sat in his great dining room, surrounded by all that makes for luxurious living.

"So Jack preferred his artist's work to this," he mused, chuckling contentedly while he half spoke the words.

Ten years before, his elder brother had told their father that he was not out for a Shylack, that he preferred to get a living by pleasant means than his fellow-burglar's deal and blood, and had gone out into the world cursed by the father and laughed at by his brother.

It was three years later—and 12 months after he had announced his marriage to a fellow-artist's daughter—that old Curton died, leaving all the business to Caleb, and not mentioning Jack Curton by as much as a single word in his will.

To do him justice, Caleb had rebelled against life as such as he could, but he had found out that his brother was a man to keep his head above water, and, after offering him a share—only to be indignantly refused—Caleb applied himself to the task of doubling his father's wealth.

All these things went through his brain as he sat by the fire. Of a sudden a thought struck him.

"I will go and parade my wealth before them—will make the wife bitterly envious and Jack sorry that he ever refused me."

With this amiable intention he rose, ordered his automobile to be brought out, and was soon whirling toward Jack's home.

Suddenly the auto stopped, and he got out, telling the chauffeur to return in an hour, not longer.

"If I am finished before, I can spend the time however," he thought.

By the steps of the great apartment he went until he came to a door labelled 42. Then he knocked, and getting no answer, entered very quietly, finding the door not locked.

He looked round the tiny hall, and then stepped into the first room.

"Are you Santa Claus?"

The timid little query stopped him in his wanderings, and he looked down

to his feet to see a sunny-haired, blue-eyed little mite gravely regarding him. "But no, you can't be Santa Claus, for he's ever so old, and has got a white beard and a long coat, and a big bag full of toys, and comes down the chimney, and doesn't come till after I've gone to bed, and—"

She paused in her list of details for want of breath, and the first time for many years, Curton laughed heartily.

"You queer little mite," he said, "I'm not Santa. Who are you?"

"I'm Gladys Curton, and I'm not queer. I'm very well, thank you."

"So you are Gladys," he said. "I haven't got a little girl, and—"

"They've gone out to buy some things for me, and they told me to be ever so good. They will be back soon."

Curton looked around him. It was so pleasant, so happy, evidently, and the home he had left seemed to lack a great deal. He sighed.

"What's the matter, strange man?" "Nothing, dear."

"But there must be something. I always go like that when I want a doll, and mamma won't buy it for me. Is your little girl naughty?"

"I haven't got a little girl."

"Poor strange man!" with a clouding of her sunny face. Then, suddenly,



"look out, here come mamma and dad! Let's hide."

"All right, dear; tell me where."

Hastily she drew him behind a curtain, and followed.

"Where's my girl?" in a clear, happy voice.

The mite ran out and struggled in her mother's arms.

"You don't know who else is here," she said importantly. "There's a strange man—and poor dear!—he hasn't got a little girl, and he isn't happy."

"I ran back to the curtain and dragged out a somewhat dusty, shamed-faced individual."

"I came to see you—you felt a bit lonely. Hang it all! Jack, I want a taste of home life, and escape from the eternal accounts. No!" as the clear, blue eyes of the baby were fixed on him, "that's a lie. I came here to show off my wealth, and to make you envious; but your little ray of sunshine here took the conceit out of me. Hang it, man, take me in, for pity's sake, and let me be human this Christmas-tide. The money can go. I must stay here."

When Curton's man came back, he was told that the master would not be home for some days.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

LOW EXCURSION RATES TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND NEW WESTMINSTER.

TICKETS ON SALE February 5 to 10, 1917 inclusive.

FINAL RETURN LIMIT APRIL 30th, 1917.

Good For Stop Over.

For full information apply to any C.P.R. Ticket Agent, or write, R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary, Alberta.

Salesmen Wanted FOR "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES" In every part of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where not represented.

Selected list of Hardy Tested Varieties recommended by Western Experimental Stations including

Hybrid Apples, Native Plums, Russian Cherries, Small Fruits, Seed Potatoes, Seedlings and Rooted Cuttings for Shelter Belts, also Hardy Ornamental Stock.

Start Now at Best Selling Time. LIBERAL PROPOSITION.

STONE & WELLINGTON The Fonthill Nurseries, (Established 1837) TORONTO, - - - Ontario.

COME TO VANCOUVER

"The Summer and Winter Playground of Canada." MILD - BALMY - PLEASANT

YOU have earned a winter holiday. Spend it in Vancouver where it is mild and comfortable—where the great out-of-doors welcomes you. In Vancouver you'll find no cold, harsh winds nor storms. Vancouver is the ideal place in Canada to spend your winter holidays—away from all severe climatic conditions. Vancouver is mild, balmy and pleasant all the year round.

Spend a Holiday in Vancouver!

Here you will find a wealth of attractions in the very heart of a scenic wonderland. Excellent hotels, inexpensive homes and apartments near the district of metropolitan stores and theatres.

Vancouver invites you to spend your holiday with her.

Send for a booklet describing climate and attractions. It will be sent you FREE.

J. REGINALD DAVISON, Industrial Commissioner, Suite 203, City Hall Vancouver, B.C.

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE is prepared to encourage the development of the Western livestock industry by extending liberal credits to good farmers to purchase breeder and feeder livestock.

FINISH THE FEEDERS IN CANADA

KEEP THE HEIFERS AT HOME

In 1915 about 45,000 head of feeder cattle were taken from the Winnipeg stock yards for distribution among farmers in the Northwestern States, representing a serious loss to Western Canadian farmers.

We wish to assist in stopping this movement. Consult us before selling unfinished stock. If you must sell, let us try to find you a buyer at home and build up your own district.

S. H. BRAY, Manager, CROSSFIELD BRANCH.

986 Cars Handled Since September First

Since the first of September of this year the Co-operative Supplies Department of this Company has handled 986 cars for farmers and their organizations throughout the West.

Because of this enormous volume of business it is possible for us to buy to the best advantage, hence quote attractive prices.

What do you need right now in the way of any commodity for use on the farm? We handle Flour and Feed; Lumber and Building Material; Coal; Machinery; Pests; Wire; Salt—in fact practically any commodity you or your neighbors may want.

Write to-day for full particulars.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

320-340 Lougheed Building - - - Calgary

GET A FARM OF YOUR OWN

TAKE 20 YEARS TO PAY

The land will support you and pay for itself. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$20 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$20 to \$25—some of the best in the West. Terms—One-twentieth down, balance within twenty years, in irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Privilege of paying in full at any time. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends at neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Superintendent of Lands, Dept. of Natural Resources, C. P. R., Desk 60, Calgary.

When you agree for sale of argument that it's a good thing to buy goods made in Canada, don't forget that it's not merely a matter of argument. Do it.

Addressing of Mail.

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:

(a) Regimental Number.....
(b) Rank.....
(c) Name.....
(d) Squadron, Battery or Company.....
(e) Battalion, Regiment, (or other unit) Staff appointment or Department.....

(f) CANADIAN CONTINGENT.....
(g) British Expeditionary Force.....
(h) Army Post Office, London, England.....

Unnecessary mention of higher formations, such as brigades, divisions, is strictly forbidden, and causes delay.

"L" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

FLORENCE WARDEN

Word, Luck & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued.)

It was by chance—must have been only by chance, that the letter Lady Ursula received from Lady Cresslow formally inviting her to pay the visit she had suggested, reached Oare Court on the morning after Paul's departure.

She read the letter through with a tearful countenance. Lady Cresslow said in the most decided way that the visit was to be paid by Lady Ursula alone, and although she worded her letter tactfully, there could be no doubt that she declined to receive her son. Lady Ursula wondered, however, whether there might not be hidden under these words something of a natural longing to hear about her disinherited son, even though she was too proud to own to such a weakness.

However that might be, the letter had to be answered, and Lady Ursula sat down to do so at once. In her letter she thanked Lady Cresslow for her invitation, admitted sorrowfully that all was not well between her and her husband, but gave no details, and ended by saying that, however she might feel towards her husband, it would be too painful for her to visit Lady Cresslow without him. With this tactful avoidance of a more explicit avowal of her parting from Paul, Lady Ursula dispatched the letter.

There was only just time to do so before the car was ready to take the Wintersday party to the station. A letter had been sent to Lady Ursula on the previous evening by Lord Eastling, warning her that they were all coming home rather suddenly, and that they had heard news to tell her connected with Paul Payne. That was as much as he thought it prudent to write, and he left it to his mother to prepare the Earl.

The journey was a painful one, and tedious besides, as they had to break their journey in London, and the weather was bitterly cold, with snow showers and a biting wind. An old-fashioned carriage, roomy but not particularly comfortable, was waiting for them at the station, and they reached Wintersday as the short winter's day was drawing to a close.

When the three young people entered the room where Lady Ursula was sitting alone, she imagined, by the fire the meeting was a most distressing one. For Lady Ursula, unable to answer the letter, had come to her by the countess's absence of her husband, burst into tears.

Lady Emmeline led her upstairs, while Lord Eastling hastened to take advantage of the absence to inform his mother of what had occurred.

"I'm afraid, mother," he said, "that you must be prepared for a great shock."

"I am prepared," said she calmly.

"Of course a marriage between one of our daughters and an American adventurer could only end in one way."

"Only he's not an American. He's the son of Sir Horton Cresslow."

The countess laid down her knitting with a little cry. Those words told her more than she imagined, for she was old enough to remember the scandal caused by the delinquencies of Alban Cresslow in his very early youth, and the information as to Paul's identity supplied the key to the puzzle.

"And he's left her?" gasped the countess.

"She sent him away. She had to. She found out that he had been making her a present of jewels which had been stolen."

Lady Ursula was deeply moved and shocked.

"He is living the same sort of life as ever, then?" she asked in a voice of deep distress.

Lord Eastling hesitated.

"I don't know whether I can say that. I'm inclined to think that he is

as heartily tired of the life he's been leading as he is ashamed of it. But what I've told you is enough to show how Ursula felt when she found it out, and especially as he had been lying to her about it. I'm afraid, mother, he's a bit of a bad lot."

The countess was deeply distressed, and what troubled her the most was the break between Paul and Ursula. She was inclined to be merciful to Paul, whom she had liked personally, and to believe that a good wife might have done much for him.

"It is not the way to reform a man," she said, "to drive him out of the house when you find he's not a saint."

"It was fragrant, mother," pleaded he. "Remember, those very jewels which he presented to Ursula turned out to be stolen."

"And what has become of them?" she asked quickly.

"They have been sent to the police."

"Restored, that is to say."

"Yes, Ursula did that yesterday."

"Against his own husband?"

"No, I can't say that."

"Well, that alters the case, does it not? If Paul had them to be restored to their owners, and if you believe that he wishes to lead an honest life, the former Ursula should not have been hard. Where has he gone to?"

"I don't know."

Lady Ursula looked annoyed.

"More scandal and gossip," she murmured.

"You can't even answer the questions which will be asked by everyone about his disappearance?"

"No, I suppose we can't."

The countess seemed to think that this was bad as anything she had heard about the affair. Decorum was one of the household gods of the establishment, and this was a breach of it which she could not forgive.

"What will my father say?" asked Lord Eastling.

"He will say," said the countess with decision, "that the girls ought never to have been allowed to visit at Oare Court. Indeed, I'm afraid he will find a certain satisfaction in showing us that it was the sort of thing we ought to have been prepared for, when we let them stay with such extraordinary people as these Jacksons."

Lord Eastling uttered an exclamation.

"That would be most unjust," he said. "What does Emmeline say to that?"

The question aroused fresh alarm in the countess.

"Emmeline," she echoed, said, "Why should she be interested?" She faced her son solemnly. "Do you mean to tell me," she said, "that Emmeline also is going to contract a marriage of the same kind?"

"Oh, no, no! I'm sure I hope not. I don't know of any such thing," said he hastily. "But, well, you know, mother, you wouldn't have let them go if you hadn't understood that—that well, that they are girls, and that there are men about Oare Court, who are looking out for wives."

"They must find them elsewhere than in our family, my son," said Lady Ursula. "I don't like these fortuitous alliances. Hush! here comes your father."

The earl came into the room at the moment, and greeted his son with an inquiry as to the reason of their sudden return.

"I thought you were all going to stay at this place with the old name, among those funny people, until—the election," said he.

Lord Eastling made the best answer he could, saying that his sisters wanted to come back to Wintersday, and then he made his escape, leaving the task of breaking the bad news to his mother.

But Lady Ursula had found the way had been made smooth for her in a manner she did not expect. The earl had met his younger daughter, and had been prepared by her for the fact that there had been "friction," as she described it, at Oare Court on accounts of the pearls which she had taken away and then restored to Mrs. Fincham.

Of course the earl and countess had heard this story, and had treated the affair as "the sort of thing that happens at houses of that kind."

Now, however, the affair had assumed a more sinister aspect, and Lady Ursula had informed her husband that Paul Payne was implicated in the business.

Just what I should have expected," said the earl indignantly. "I hope this will be a warning to you, my dear, not to allow the young people to visit at second-rate houses for the future."

"I'm afraid," said Lady Ursula, "that the harm is done. Did Emmeline tell you that Ursula and her husband have separated?"

The earl drew himself up.

"That I cannot permit," said he with decision. "They must make it up again. I cannot have a ship about the marriage at this early stage. What is it? Incompatibility of temper, I suppose? As if everybody's temper was not incompatible with

everybody else's, unless people have the sense to agree to disagree?"

"It is more important than that."

"What is the matter then?"

"Paul has been lying to her, living under an assumed name."

"Good gracious!"

"He is really a son of Sir Morton Cresslow. You remember the scandal of a dozen years ago?"

The earl, was partly exasperated, and partly calmed, for he considered that a scapegrace who is the son of an English baronet of ancient name is at least the equal of a man of reputable life who comes from nowhere and is related to nobody one has ever heard of.

"Has he ever been convicted?" he asked in a low voice.

"Never. I am led to believe that he was always too clever for that."

The earl sighed.

"It's a most unhappy business," he said; "but still I am of opinion that, all things considered, it is better to hush it up. Ursula can surely bring her good influence, the influence of her own family and her own life, to bear on her husband."

"I don't know. They have been too precipitate altogether. He has gone away, and I understand that nobody knows where he is."

"That's a very much put out."

"I consider," said Ursula, "very greatly to blame," said he stiffly.

"That is the use of the marriage service if a woman thinks herself at liberty to dismiss her husband at the first disagreement?"

"It is a few exceptional cases, dear," put in the countess, gently.

"Ursula considers herself an exceptional case," retorted the earl.

"Well, what can we do? The harm is done. Paul has gone away; in fact he has disappeared."

The earl walked up and down the room several times, and then stood looking at the fire.

"What will be the end of this unhappy business?"

Lady Ursula shook her head.

"I'm afraid," she said with a suppressed sigh, "that Ursula will break her heart."

(To Be Concluded.)

Enormous Quantities of Rubber To Be Used

Output of Rubbers and Overshoes Will Be Especially Large This Season

It will no doubt be a matter of interest to many to learn that the estimated quantity of crude rubber to be used this year by the manufacturers of the different rubber products will amount to 202,000 tons. In the face of the fact that the United States will use approximately half of the output, while Great Britain is in practical control of the entire world's supply, a peculiar situation is presented. The explanation given in respect to the control of the supply is that the different rubber plantations were established by Great Britain some years ago. Through the financial aid of the Government of the British Government, rubber plantations are now operated in Ceylon, Sumatra, the Malay States and Java.

As a result of this control, the British Government has been able to gradually lower the price of crude rubber from the former price of \$3 a pound, which obtained in 1910, to 6 cents a pound at the present time. Just previous to the outbreak of the war the price paid for crude rubber was \$1.25 per pound, so it will be noticed that despite war conditions, when the prices of all commodities have been soaring upwards, the price of crude rubber has been reduced.

It naturally follows that rubber is now rapidly superseding leather in every instance possible. The cost of leather is reaching prohibitive prices. Rubber footwear will, in a few months, be extensively worn this winter. It will no doubt prove a real economy to protect expensive leather shoes with rubbers and with rubber overshoes. Nothing is more ruinous to leather than water, snow water having a particularly injurious effect on fine shoes.

Mother's Cookies

When Mother's bakin' cookies the I love to smell the ginger an' different kinds of spice;

I know I'm stay there; I kind of hang about;

(Sometimes I get a cookie, some- time to visit at second-rate houses for the future.)

But if I'm very quiet an' do not tease, you know,

My mother will let me have a bit of cookie dough.

An' then, I make a cookie-man. It is such fun to do.

Although he's very hard an' black when all his bakin's done;

Most nobody can eat him! It's strange but it is true.

He never tastes at all at all as Mother's cookies do!

—Congregationalist.

One Change

"Does your husband love you as well as he did when you were first married?"

"He claims to, but he doesn't make such a fuss about it."

Not Much on Looks

Dinner (looking at order): This isn't a very good looking piece of meat.

Waiter: Well, you ordered a plain steak.

Rubber Supply Steady While Leather Gets Scarcer

This Explains Low Price of Rubber Footwear in Spite of Increase in Cost of Chemicals, Fabrics and Labor.

The war is using up enormous quantities, both of leather and rubber. At the same time it is seriously restricting the output of the former, much of which came from Russia—while rubber production keeps pace with the demand. From the great plantations now reaching maturity in Britain's tropical Dominions will come this year 150,000 tons of raw rubber—75% of the world's production, and an increase of over 40,000 tons over last year.

Thus, thanks to the British Government's foresight in encouraging these plantations, the Allied armies have been abundantly supplied with all the rubber products they need—Germany and her allies have been cut off—and the price to the world at large has actually been reduced. Meanwhile leather has been getting scarcer and more expensive—80% higher than in 1914—and the end is not yet.

At normal prices a pair of good shoes cost about four times as much as a pair of rubbers—and would last twice as long if rubbers or overshoes were worn to protect them. Or a pair of heavy rubbers for the farm cost much less than heavy shoes, and would stand much more wear in bad weather. So even before the war rubbers were a mighty good investment, to say nothing of their prevention of wet feet, colds and doctors' bills.

Now, when leather boots so much more in proportion, the saving from wearing rubber footwear is no outstanding that no one who believes in thrift will think of doing without rubbers, overshoes, rubber boots, or whatever kind of rubber footwear best suits his needs. Nor will he who is anxious to sell with the war, for by wearing rubber he conserves the leather that is so scarce, yet so absolutely necessary to the soldiers.

Wear Rubbers and Save Leather for our Fighting Men!

Inconvenient

A man who took his infant daughter to be baptized told the clergyman to call her Venus.

"But I refuse to call her Venus," said the clergyman indignantly.

"Venus is the name of a pagan goddess," said the man, "and your own girl, Diana," said the man, "London News."

Advantage of Lady Churchwardens

Lady churchwardens were coming to the fore as a result of the shortage of men. One such official in a primitive parish insisted on her right to count alms.

"I get more money than anybody else," said she, in reply to a remonstrance, "for I take up the poor men's money."

"When I hand the bag I stand there till they do it,"—London Daily News.

Gizziness

and Specks before the Eyes

Liver derangement is the cause behind these distressing conditions, and only restoration of perfect natural action can effect lasting cure. That is why Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is so immeasurably superior to the old-fashioned cathartic liver pills and aperient salts. Such things can only give passing relief by forcing the liver to unnatural action, and have to be continued. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief, strengthens the liver, and so brings about natural action in a natural manner.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy apoplexy, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver trouble.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Price 50 cents. from all Druggists and Storekeepers, or direct from the Sole Agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCullagh-street, Toronto. War Tax 1 cent extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's

Instant Relief

LIVER TONIC
CATARHIC
LAXATIVE

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids. Eyes inflamed by exposure to sun, wind, and cold. Quickly relieved by **Martin's Eye Remedy**. No Stinging. No Pain. No Irritation. **Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Martin's Eye Remedy 25c. For Book of the Eye Remedy Druggists or Martin's Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.**

W. M. U. 1136

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, at the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.



New Prices August 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	\$450.00
Runabout	475.00
Touring Car	495.00
Couplet	695.00
Town Car	780.00
Sedan	890.00

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

LESLIE FARR,
Dealer and Auctioneer,
Airdrie, Alberta.

CROSSFIELD MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Cured Meats and Fish always on hand

Try our noted Homemade Sausage, fresh daily.

We are always open to buy Beef Cattle or Stockers. If you have anything to sell call and see us. Best prices paid.

Phone 24. Highest Price Paid for Hides and Poultry.

TIMS & CUMING, Props.

CROSSFIELD & DISTRICT PATRIOTIC DAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd.

JOINT AUCTION SALE
of all kinds of Produce, donated by Parties in the District.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY A
BOX SOCIAL & DANCE

The Hon. C. W. Fisher will give an Address.

The Crossfield Chronicle

RATES
Business locals 10 cents per line first insertion; and 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

ROBERT WHITFIELD,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.

CROSSFIELD, ALTA., JAN. 19, 1917.

Produce More Eggs

By F. C. ELFORD, Dominion Poultry Husbandman.

Canada wants eggs, and more eggs. Never were the prospects for a bigger demand and better prices more promising than right now.

In spite of this, with the cost of grain high and the prices of poultry meat good, the tendency will be for farmers and poultrymen to sell stock that should produce the high-priced eggs this winter. The fear is that eggs cannot be produced at a profit, but, though a good price can be obtained for the most at present and high prices will have to be paid for the feed, eggs will be correspondingly high and eggs can be produced at a profit even with the high prices of grain, if proper conditions are supplied.

COST TO PRODUCE A DOZEN EGGS
Last winter at the Experimental Farm a pen of 100 pullets whose per cent. egg yield by months ranged from 5 per cent. in November to 50 per cent. in April, an average of 27 per cent. for the six months produced eggs at a cost of 24 cents per dozen. The percentage of egg yield determines more than anything else the cost of production, for instance, when the egg yield was 20 per cent. the cost was 21 cents per dozen, and at 40 per cent. yield the cost was only 10½ cents per doz.

This pen was selected as it was thought to be equal in production to an average farm flock. The average dozen eggs sold for 20 cents more than the cost of feed required to produce it.

Each hen gave 60 cents over cost of feed in the six months, which, though not large, shows that even at the high price of feed egg can be produced at a profit. The prices paid for grain were local Ottawa prices and were high. The prices received for the eggs was 44 cents per dozen. This was not as high as the local market and no higher than many farmers obtained during the same time. But the farmer in addition might cut down cost, for he has table scraps, milk and other feeds that may be used that may be used which were not available here. To make a profit this year, business methods must be adopted, and a few suggestions that may help follow.

KILL THE NON-PRODUCERS

Keep only the best pullets for eggs and the best year old hens for breeding. For good chicks must be produced in spring as well as eggs this winter.

More than ever will it be advisable to get rid of everything that does not produce. Sell all the hens that are more than two years old, and also all cockerels that are not intended for breeding purposes. If the cockerels can be kept until later and well fed, a bigger price will be obtained, but better sell all now than take up space required by the early pullets.

HOUSING

See that the house into which the birds go is suitable. Have plenty of sunlight and fresh air. Keep all draughts out and

be sure it is dry. See the front of the house, from eighteen to twenty inches above the floor, has glass and cotton, one third glass to two thirds cotton. Make these windows so that they can be opened on every day desired. Shut up all holes in every part of the house that might cause a draught. Double line the north side so as to give the best greater protection while on roofs. If the house is inclined to be damp, more ventilation help. It is also a good plan to put in a straw loft. If this cannot be arranged, because of the nature of the roof, chalk slate below the rafters thin stuff straw in between. See that the house is perfectly clean and free from flies, then get the pullets in at once.

Do not overcrowd. Give an average of five square feet of floor space to each bird of the heavy varieties and four to the lighter or Leghorn type. If there are too many pullets for the available space cull out the poorer ones. Fifty pullets with sufficient accommodation will give more eggs than sixty in crowded quarters.

FEEDING

The question of feed is the hardest one to solve this year because practically all feeds are high. It will pay to feed the pullets well from the start, though the hens might be fed more lightly till the end of January. Where possible, use seeds grown on the farm. Good wheat screenings, shrunken wheat, barley, oats or buckwheat, all make suitable feed. Clover and milk cover a multitude of feeds and cut down the cost. If these can be fed, animal food as bedding may be curtailed or dispensed with. High-priced pastures may be eliminated and cheaper ground feeds such as bran substituted. Two or more of the grains may be mixed in equal proportions for the grain ration. The best mainstay cost of ground barley and oats, or bran may be added. If grain has to be purchased cracked corn is as cheap as anything and makes a suitable addition to any grain ration. Bran is as cheap a food as one can lay out for the mash.

The mash can be fed dry in a hopper or mixed with milk and fed moist once a day. Any table scraps should be used in the mash. If milk is not available, beef scrap or other animal food should be fed in the mash. In a good heavy litter, feed a mixture of the grain ration morning and night, allowing the hens sufficient grain so that they will always have some in the litter, but not so much that they can get a crop full without scratching for it. In the prairie provinces there is considerable straw which available. Straw which is fed in dry is good a poultry food as wheat for milking purposes. Grass must be taken, that it is not damp or clover can be used. Shrunken wheat alone if there is no other grain, will answer for the grain feed. For the mash, use bran, middlings or chaff. Elevator screenings, free from black seeds, make a good feed for either grain mash. If alfalfa or clover can be had, by all means give the leaves to the hens.

In every case, grit and shell should be before the layers at all times. In some localities the grit can be obtained from the local gravel pit and in other cases sufficient eggs can be secured to do without the commercial shell. If neither of these is available they should be procured and as much given to the birds as they will eat.

It does not pay to stint the layers. If they do not get the feed they will not lay the eggs. As a rule, a laying hen will not get too fat. Therefore feed the pullets well. If green corn is available and there is no milk, the former may be fed to the pullets at the rate of about half an ounce each per day. The proportion of grain and mash usually eaten is from two to four of grain to one of mash.

Empire Defenders.

We print below a list of the men from the Crossfield district who have joined the ranks of our Empire Defenders. Should any names have been omitted and any of our readers be able to supply us with the same we should be glad to include same.

Lieut. Col. R. L. Boyle, 10th Batt.

Killed in Action.

W. E. Mansell, Princess Pats.,

Killed in Action.

Charles Thomas, 9th, Band.

J. Urquhart, 12th Mounted Rifles.

Tas. Watt, " "

W. H. Barton, " "

M. Lewis, " "

D. Lewis, " "

Rold. Satter, 31st Batt.

Jerry Fuller, " "

Cyril Fuller, " "

Ferry Courser, " "

L. L. Brown, " "

Lieut. M. L. Boyle, 40th Batt.

Frank Laveck, 50th Batt.

Clyde T. Corryell, 52nd Batt.

John Galloway, " "

S. J. Hunter, " "

R. McDonald, " "

P. G. Swann, 51st Batt.

W. C. Clark, " "

Harry Fenwick, 56th Batt.

Jack Collins, " "

Charles Collins, " "

R. Lauderburgh, " "

Fred Blake, " "

W. E. Mansell, Medical Corps.

Rogier J. H. Whitfield, 8th Field Amb.

A. Fraser, 4th Field Co. Engineers

A. B. V. Dyke

Capt. F. Thorpe

Bert Howie

Charlie Knight, 31st Batt.

David Grant, " "

Harry Onslow, " "

G. T. Corryell, 52nd Batt.

Bert Wolodze, " "

Jas. Moss, " "

L. G. Fisher, " "

J. E. Clinton, 52nd Batt.

John McPhie, " "

Hiram Walsh, " "

S. Dawson, 50th Batt.

Serge. Douglas, 42nd Batt.

W. M. Hallett, 50th Batt.

James Eagonson, 137th Battalion

George Smith, " "

John Todd, 137th Batt.

Lewis Hughes, 137th Batt.
Addison McFadyen, " "
Jas. Hanson, " "
Wm. Merrick, 113th Batt.
Jas. Morrison, 113th Batt.
Jno. Robertson, " "
Hugh McIntyre, " "
San Shepas, " "
Frank Moscop, " "
Geo. Yellowhead, " "
Wiel Varasov, " "
Lloyd J. Havens, 13th Mounted
A. E. Barnes, " "
Gordon Wraid, " "
Harry Singleton, " "
Jerry Marton, 14th Mounted
Bob Mills, 137th Batt.
Jack Elliott, " "
For Lewis, 137th Batt.
R. Gentles, 80th Batt.
Wm. Milne, 113th Batt.
Levi Bone, 187th Batt.
Douglas Lee, " "
E. E. Edwards, " "
G. Burgess, " "
Wm. Wilson, " "
For Lewis, 187th Batt.
B. Furber, " "
D. Cuning, " "
R. H. Hunter, 13th Mounted
J. Robinson, " "
A. J. Landry, " "
R. Vambach, " "
Chas. Oldacre, " "
Art Gibson, " "
O. Alexander, " "

Those there are some who have very recently removed from here and are well known, and have enlisted elsewhere:

Bruce Knox, 50th Batt.
R. H. Hunter, 13th Mounted
A. C. Whittet, " "
Kilgaster Goodland, 20th Batt. Corporal.
Bert Collins, 17th Signal Reserve.
Jesse Fike
F. E. Leveson
Frank R. Parker, Senr.
J. E. Edwards, 13th Batt.
Donald Mathewson, 13th Mounted
George Downing
George Blanchard
R. P. Bishop
Neil McCrimmon

Soldiers Tobacco Fund

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Mrs. J. Robertson, Abernethy Ranch \$1
Mr. A. Hall, Crossfield 25c
M. Thomas, " 25c
J. H. Havens, Sampsonston 50c
G. Trevorson Jones, " \$2.50
J. Mason, " 25c
W. Tweedie 1.00
C. Amussen 1.00
Albert Boyce 25c
Kilgaster Goodland, " 25c
John Lennon 1.00
Wm. Blackadder 1.00
Mrs. N. Coffin 25c
Wm. Fenwick 25c
R. Smart, Senr., " 25c
O. E. Coffin 50c

Lodge Cards

CROSSFIELD LODGE I. O. O. F.

No. 42
Meets Every Wednesday Night in the
Oldfollows Hall at 8 p.m.
Visiting Brethren Welcome.

C. C. SMART, N. G.
ALEX. JESSIMAN, Rec.-Secy.

Crossfield School District No. 752

THE REGULAR MEETINGS of the above school board will be held at the school house at 10 a. m. on the first Saturday in the following months: January, March, May, July, September and November. All matters of business pertaining to this district will be attended to at this meeting.

The office of the Sec.-Treas. is in the Crossfield Gro Store.
A. R. THOMAS, Chairman.
Merrick Thomas, Sec.-Treas.

EASTMAN KODAKS, FILMS, VELOX PAPER and POST CARDS.

Developing Tanks, Trays, &c.
For Sale by
MERRICK THOMAS, Druggist

Farmers Repair Shop

Special Attention Given to

BLACKSMITHING.

Blacksmith's Coal for Sale.

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